MR. TALMAGE ON TRIAL.

CONCLUSION OF HIS TESTIMONY.

MORE QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK MATTER-THE WITNESS'S MEMORY FRE-QUENTLY DEFECTIVE-DECLINING TO ANSWER MANY QUESTIONS.

Mr. Talmage was dismissed from the witness stand at the adjournment of the Brooklyn Presbytery yesterday, after undergoing examination for the greater part of four days. Mr. Crosby asked many ingenious and elaborate questions, but failed to involve the witness in any marked inconsistencies. Mr. Talmage lost his temper once, and angrily told his questioner that he was guilty of falsehood and decent. At his counsel's suggestion he replied to a series of questions occupying several minutes, "I decline to answer." Considerable amusement was caused by his making this answer before the questions were completed in many cases, During much of the day he lounged back listlessly in his chair, with one arm thrown over the back, and spoke in a mechanical way. He paid little attention to the questions, and frequently said: "What was that ?" "Please repeat the question," and "That is so long that I can't keep it in my

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The Presbytery met yesterday in the Lay College building, at Clinton and Amity-sts., with a smaller andience th n has been present on any day of the trial. Several notices like the following were posted in conspicuous places: "The audience are requested to maintain perfect order and refrain from every expression of approval or disapproval." Mr. Remington came in soon after the proceedings began. Mr. Talmage's cross-examination was resumed by Mr. Crosby.

Q.—Why did you not decline Mr. Hallock's offer as soon as it was made ! A .- I can't remember the action of my

mind at that time.
Q.—Had you accepted General Howard's offer at that pected to go to The Advance.

Q .- That is hardly an answer to my question, but I t A.-It was a matter of private business, ne interviews with Mr. Hallock in 1877, in reference

any stated the substance of some of the witvenus testinony, win h Mr. Millard said was
y given. "That," said Mr. Taimage, turning
a Mr. Crushy, "is a cise of deceit and faisehood
art," "I understood you to say se," replied
to to which the witness retorted, "Well, you
ret your understanding."
you not given the impression to Mr. Remingter, Hallock that the trainates of the paper from
all my conversations with them.

Mr. Mederator, I will not submit to this. I wis ere that the paper had been sold to a gentleman in Pointelphia! A.-I did.

mads, in the control of the control

were you getting out of purgatory ! A .- By

say.
d the decreasion of spirits on the morn-

rem his pulpites October 15, 1876, that a the previous Wonday that The Christian Wednesday. Mr. Middled excitedly declared that this illustrated the character of the presention. "This is hair-splitting," he said, "and such an argument will not stand be tore hoses men." There was a ristle of approbation throughout the church, but no perceptible. To a series of questions in the church, but no perceptible.

position.

To a series of questions in relation to the resignation the Tabernacie trustees, Mr. Talmage responded residedly, "I decline to answer."

EGLY WORDS AGAINST HATHAWAY WITHDRAWN. Mr. McCallagh asked a question in reference to what Mr. Hathaway said to the witness concerning the rent, Mr. Tahuare, "on account of the covenant we made the other day. I wish to make a remark here. At a moment during Mr. Hathaway's residence, Ac a thought that I would have no opportunity of presenting resouting testimony, I made a velement remark, which I desire how to recall and have it appear as if it had never been said by me at all."

Dr. Weile called to the willow's attention a risk

had never been said by me at all."

Dr. Weils called to the witness's attention a visit which Mr. Talmage made to him a year ago. Mr. Talmage said that he went no Dr. Wells as one of the oldest members of Presbyter, who would exercise some influence over Mr. Crosby. "I foresaw," he said, "just what we have had here—hive weeks of diversion from all Christian work. I think Dr. Weils said that it would be well for me at the next meeting of the Presbytery to ask any members to ask any questions concerning me which they desired. I said that I would sechously consider it. I didn't act on his suggestion because I thought there was no anch impression on the public as to demand it." Dr. Weils suited that at that time he wrote to Mr. Crosby and caused him to suspend all action.

Mr. McCelland (so the Witness)—Do you regret having made the statements about Mr. Hathaway to Dr. Van Dr. Mr. McDiard—Did you make the charge about Mr. Mr. Millard—Did you make the charge about Mr.

Disk i A.—I decline to answer.

Mr. Hillard.—Disk you make the charge about Mr. Hillard.—Disk you make the charge about Mr. Hathaway to Dr. Yan Dyke which he understood you to make i A.—Dr. Yan Dyke which he understood you to make i A.—Dr. Yan Dyke is mistaken about that.

A wrongle then ensued as to whether or not the witness smould be asked questions relating to this subject, and finally he said that it he had made the statement about Dr. Yan Dyke's being a notorious har which was attributed to him, he withstow if. He was then dismissed from the witness and, with the understanding that he might be recalled by the proscution and examined to reference to the fourth specification.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT INQUIRY.

SUPERINTENDENT DUDLEY STILL UNDER EXAMI-NATION-HIS EXPLANATIONS.

The examination of Henry J. Dudley, Superintendent of the Building Department, was result Tuesday afternoon in the Supreme Court, before Judge Barrett. He said: I have no personal know edge of the property, the titles to which were examined by Mr. Small. The reports are addressed to me, but are made to Mr. Webster, the Chief Clerk of the Department. Too duty of parsonal inspection devolves upon the local inspectors, of whom there are about twentyfour. I directed Mr. Small to make a search against the property on Fifty-third-st., between Fifth and Sixth aves (the Talimau property). There were violations of law. Ine wells were not being constructed with the thickness required, and an extra stery was being con structed without permission. Mr. Busteed then said h wished to withdraw from the petition and record th entire charges contained in the eight-outh article against Mr. H. Heimerdinger.

On the twentieth specification concerning the build ings on the south side of One-hundred-and-ninetcenthat., 250 feet west of First-ave., Mr. Dudley and he had not visited the premises and knew nothing of their condition. He denied most positively that he told a local in

tion. He denied most positively that he told a local inspector than the application for these buildings had been disapproved by the Board, but that he might go an with them all the same.

Specification No. 21 was next taken up, in regard to an application for the construction of twelve buildings, beginning at the northwest corner of One-hundred and mindecentiest, and Fifth-ave. The witness said that on March 4 a position was filed saking for an additional story, which was granted on condition that each afternate was should be twelve increasing the same and the foundation walls were not being properly constructed and that they had apring in. Two of the walls were twelve inches thick. This was a violation of the Building law, and he made the owner tear the building down.

The examination of Superintendent Dudley was continued yesterday also in the Supremes Court, General Term Room. Mr. Dudley testified that he had been Deputy Superintendent in the Department from April, 1873, until September, 1873, and that he had hever given any money to Mr. Adams, then Superintendent in Office. He also testified that ance he suppositued as an inducement for his appointment as Superintendent in the superintendent.

assessments being levied upon the subordinates in his department for any purpose whatever. He denied having attempted to obtain legislation in reference to his office since his appointment, but stated that he had had something to do with a bill to remodel the building laws. In answer to the question, whether he had received money or any valuable articles from his appointers in the Department in consideration for their appointment or continuance in office, he repixed that he had not, with the exception of a budge which had been given to him. He had never heard of any case in which the law requiring the attachment of from shutters to buildings had been violated, and had no idea as to the number of buildings in the city provided with fire escapes or fire abstrass. Mr. Dudley's examination has been postponed until Friday, but that of other witnesses will proceed at 10:30 o'clock to-day.

THE SEASON AT NEWPORT.

WHO WILL OCCUPY COTTAGES THE COMING SEASON -A FEW EARLY AURIVALS.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. NEWPORT, R. I., April 17.-In common with other watering places. Newport begins to show renewed signs of activity on every hand. Nearly three hundred workmen have been employed all Winter on the steamers Bristol and Providence of the Pail River Line, which are laid up at this place, and as these boats take the place of the Winter boats of the same line, it is pre-sumed that the services of many of the workmen will be retained for mentles to come. The majority of the painters, carpenters, gardeners, house-cleaners, etc., are employed just now, and the probability is that they will find constant employment until about the 1st of June in carrying out the orders of the Summer resi

The fellowing New-Yorkers will occupy their Summer residences at this place during the approaching season: Auchincless, Dr. E. S. F. Arnold, Mrs. Commodore C. H. Baldwin, Benjamin Bryer, Mrs. Mary L. Bruen, Mrs. D. G. Bacon, August Belmont, Miss Emma Blatch-ford, Judge Blatchford, Mrs. R. M. Blatchford, C. Francis Bates, Major J. Smith Bryce, Mayor Cooper, Mrs. C. F. Chickering, Mrs. G. C. Cram, Miss E. S. Callender, W. F. Coles, Hugh T. Dickey, J.W. Downing, James M. Drake, Colonel 3. T. M. Davis, William Edgar Beach, Hugo time? A.—The negotiations were not complete. I ex- Fritsch, George R. Fearing, Henry S. Fearing, Abel French, Miss Emily O. Gibbs, J. Grunhut, W. B. Greene, Mrs. M. E. Gray, John N. A. Griswold, Theodore A. suppose I shall have to take it. Why did you not inform
Mr. Hallock that you had accepted General Roward's

Havemeyer, Miss Jane Hunt, Richard M. Hunt,
Ellas J. Herrick, I. S. Homans, Miss S. O. Hoffman, Hamilton Hoppin, Mrs. E. S. Howard, George F. Jones, Frederick Jones, Miss Emily F. Jones, o Mr. Talmage's purchase of The Christian at Work | James P. Kerpochan, Mrs. Eagene Ketteltas, John ere then taken up. The fact that he had said that he | Knower, Mrs. Edward A. King, David King, jr., Mrs. Knower, Mrs. Edward A. King, David King, jr., Mrs. Iseac B. Kendall, Maturin Lavingston, Herman T. Lavingston, Louis L. Leerillard, Daniel Le Roy, Pierre Lorillard, A. A. Low, Henry Ledyard, John La Farge (the artist), Stuviesant Le Roy, the Hon, Levi P. Morton, R. H. McCurdy, Henry G. Marounad, George M. Miller, cx-Governor Edwin D. Morgan, Dr. James D. Ogden, Raval Phelips, S. Whitney Phenix, Daniel Parisa, the Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., General Robert B. Potter, John Paine, Charles H. Russell, Mrs. W. H. Russell, William Redimond, Lewis M. Rutherford, F. W. Bainelander, Mrs. M. J. Robinson, Frederick W. Stevens, W. Watts Sherman, F. H. Schermerborn, M. H. Sandtard, Mahlon Sands, Mrs. A. L. Sands, F. A. Stoul, Philip Schuyler, Frederick Sheldon, Miss C. L. Wolfe, J. R. Keene, John Paine, Mrs. Henry A. Taylor, George Tiffany, William R. Trayers, Edmand Tweedy, Daniel Torrance, Colonel A. G. Taorje, Walter Witherbee, Mrs. A. P. Woolwor', Mrs. C. A. Wyeth, E. S. Willing, Mrs. S. E. Whiting, George Penbody Wermore, H. A. Wright, Dr. W. A. Watson and Mrs. A. Examiner.

Rensselaer.

Among the more prominent from other cities who will be present may be mentioned: E. J. Anderson, Julia by present may be mentioned: E. J. Anderson, Julia Ward H. ww. Frank W. Andrews, Mrs. K. J. Baker, Mrs. Gardner Riewer, the Misses Masson, S. H. Whutwell, James Davis, S. F. Pratt, T. F. Cushing, R. M. Cushing, Professor Savis, S. F. Pratt, T. F. Cushing, R. M. Cushing, Professor Alexander Agassis, Quincy A. Shaw, W. C. Rives, Sor Alexander Agassis, Quincy A. Shaw, W. C. Rives, R. D. Bott, Jr., Professor J. P. Cooke, Professor W. B. Rogers, Professor J. P. Cooke, Professor W. B. Rogers, Professor J. P. Professor Wolcott Globs, and W. W. Tucker, Iron Wolcott Globs, and R. Alexander H. S. Hardson, Joseph J. Cook, Professor William Gommel, From Provedence; Boss R. Winans and ex-foverior swann, from Raitmore; Professor Fairman Rogers, Mrs. Gomeral Cadwallader, Harry Ingersol, Alfred Jessup, Atherton Blight, J. G. Johnson, Alexander Brewn, Nis, John A. Brown, Ch. J. Peterson, the publisher, Iron Palladelphar the Hon. George W. Culum, U. S. A., E. C. Cushington; General George W. Culum, U. S. A., E. C. Cushington; General George W. Culum, U. S. A., E. C. Cushington; General George W. Culum, U. S. A., E. C. Cushington; General George W. Culum, U. S. A., E. C. Cushington; General George W. Culum, U. S. A., E. C. Cushington; General George W. Culum, G. S. A. W. Sura and C. N. Beach, of Hartford; Hon. George Bancroit, He historian, from Wasington; General George W. Culum, U. S. A., E. C. Cushington; General George W. Culum, G. S. A. W. Sura and C. N. Beach, of Hartford; Hon. George Bancroit, He nitrogen and the College Swayne, of the United States Surandon; General George W. Culum, G. S. A. W. Sura and C. N. Beach, of Hartford; Hon. George Bancroit, Herry Responsible of the State officers until the recommendation of the Professor of the State officers until the recommendation of the Professor of

by everybody.

The Hon Augustus Schell, of New-York, will alse spend the season here, having leasen the Poter Parker coltage on Bellevue-ave. Mrs. George Francis Trata has on New-York, and Mr. A. D. Jessup, of Philadelphia, have arrived for the season. The last named is occupying the Barreda Villa, which he purchased at a great sacrifice about two years ago. Daniel Torrance, sonthelaw of Commodore Vanderbit, and Mr. Baucroft, the historian, have written here to the proper persons to make their mames enrolled among those who are called the polis in the lower districts of New-York city. The elections in that State had been more travestics on elections in that State had been more travestics on elections in that State had been more travestics on elections in the lower districts of New-York city. The elections in that State had been more travestics on elections in that State had been more travestics on elections in that State had been more travestics on elections in that State had been more travestics on elections in that State had been more travestics on elections in the lower districts the evidence.

Mr. BLAINE said that there has never been a free election in five Southern States he could name since the period of the world name since the control of the polis in the lower districts of New-York city. The election in five Southern States he could name since the clothen in five Southern States he could name since the clothen in five Southern States he could name since the election in five Southern States he could name since the clothen in five Southern States he could name since the clothen in five Southern States he could name since the clothen in five Southern States he could name since the clothen in five Southern States he could name since the clothen in five Southern States he could name since the clothen in five Southern States he could name since the clothen in five Southern States he could name since the clothen in five Southern States he could name since the clothen in five Southern States he could name sinc

ABREST OF A WELL-KNOWN "EOGUS COMMISSION MAN."

Detectives Fields and O'Conner, of the District-Attorney's office, yesterday afternoon arrested Andrew J. Mellen, of No. 113 Macdougal-st., on the charge of fraud preferred by William M. Randali. The derectives assert that Mollen is one of the worst of the class of thieves known as "bogus commission" men. and that he is an associate of E. N. Southwick and Smith S. Bellows, of No. 21 Park-row, and also of Josiah Carpenter, against whom saven indictments for frand are now pending in the District-Attorney's office. The practice of the band has been to advertise for clerks having small amounts to invest in business. Standall answered one of these advertisements, the requirement of which was that the applicant should have \$150 to invest in the business. He was directed to apply to Mellen at No. 42 Washington-piace, and on going there met the prisoner. He was employed by him at a salary of \$25 a week, but was obliged to deposit \$150 as security with his employer. He was paid his salary at the end of the first week, but on Monday last persons who represented themselves as efficers of the law, baying a dispossess warrant, put Mellen out of the law, having a disposees warrant, but scheduling the had falled in tousiness, and was unable either to continue him in his coupley or refund the security money. Randall then placed his case in the hands of the authorities, and they discovered that after getting rid of his dupe Mellen rented the large four-story brick building. No. 42 University-place, in which he opened an office on Treesday noticing.

This is not Mellen's first offence. He kept a coal office at No. 6 University-place some time ago, and was irrested for procuring \$1.000 from William J. Powell by a frand similar to that with which he is now charged. Powell drew \$125 as salary when his employer "failed." Mellen was arrested, and after being locked up for two months in Ludiow Street Jail was admitted to ball. At another time, when his bandquerters were at No. 231 Washington-st., he swindled Edward W. Wade, of Long Island, out of \$350 in the same reader. not Medien's first offence. He kept a coal of-

NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, April 22 .- Secretary Sherman has covered Captain George W. Builey, commanding the United States revenue steamer Rush, to take on board Francisco not inter than May 15 next, and proceed to
Francisco not inter than May 15 next, and proceed to
Hanks.

Mr. ELAINE said that Bruks was a subordinate
officer to Medicillan.

Mr. ILAINE said that Bruks was a subordinate
officer to Medicillan. of the Government on the seal islands, on the sea, the otter hunting grounds, and of Alaska generally. Lieutenant William H. Turner has been detached from duty at the Signal Office and ordered to the Portsmouth Navy Yard. Lieutenant Charles Seymour has been detacket from the Portsmouth Navy Yard and ordered to duty on the Axiatle Station.

Movements of United States ships at home and abroad have been reported to the Navy Department as follows: The Tallapoosa will leave Boston to day for Portsmouth. The Tallapoosa will leave Boston to day for Portamouth, N. H. The Vandalia sailed from Norfolk on the 19th just for Aspinwall. She will touch, on her way back, at Kinesten and Key West and return to Hampton Boads some time bostween the 1st and 15th of June. The 1scondering was at Mourevia on March 10. Commodore Shufeldt expected to sait on the 25d for the territory in dispute between the British and Liberian Covernments, where arrangements had been made for a remain of the Boundary Commission. The Trenon, Diputen and Gettyshing were at Genoa April 7. All on board were well. The Wyoming arrived at Alexandria on March 13, and was going thence to Athena. The Alliance arrived at Naplea April 3, and the Enterprise at Ville Pranche April 1. The Quinnebaux was at Malaga on March 25.

XLVITH CONGRESS-IST SESSION.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. HE SENATE DEBATES THE REMOVAL OF EMPLOYES

AND THE USE OF TROOPS IN ELECTIONS-ME. FRYE MAKES A STRONG SPEECH IN THE BOUSE ON NEW-YORK CITY ELECTIONS. SENATE......Washington, April 23, 1879.

In the Senate to-day Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) presented the resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature asking for a National Board of Labor. Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor. Mr. SAUNDERS (Rep., Nob.) presented a memorial

of the pasters of the leading churches of Dakota, calling attention to the condition of the Ponca Indians. On motion of Mr. TELLER (Rep., Col.) the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to inform the Senate what balances, if any, of the sum for the transportation of the mails, has been unprovided for by the appropria-

of the mails, has been unprovided for by the appropriation of Concress.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the pending resolutions in regard to the removal and appointment of clerks and other employes in the office of the Secretary and Sergesmi-at-arms of the Senate.

Mr. PENDLETON (Dem., One) moved to amend Mr. Edmunds' resolution by adding the words "and acceptable to a large majority of the Senate"

A brief debate took place between Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Edmunds (Rep., Vi.)

The Senate then voted on the first branch of the amendment of Mr. Pendleton, namely, "and acceptable to a majority of the Senaters," and agreed to it by a sittely party vote-yeas, 35; navs, 23.

The Senate then agreed to the remainder of the amendment—yeas, 35; navs, 23.

The question was now stated on agreeing to the Edmunds resolution as amended above.

Mr. EDMUNDS proposed to add to the pending resolution the following: "But po officer or employe of the Senate who served in the military force of the United States in suppressing the late rebellion shall be removed except for cause stated in writing to the President of the Senate and approved by him in writing."

Mr. WALLACE (Dem., Penn.), speaking for himself,

President of the Senate and a specific writing."

Mr. WALLACE (Dem., Penn.), speaking for himself, said there would be no such removals.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) inquired whether he understood the Senator to say that the majority would not remove any wounded or injured soidier?

Mr. WALLACE replied that he thought it was not the intention of the majority to make removals of such persons.

persons.
Mr. CONKLING said he was surprised to hear that remark, because there had already been removed a man who served in the Army of the Union and from which he was honorably discharged owing to the injuries he received.

he was honorably discharged owing to the injuries he received.

Mr. WALLACE asked the name of the person removed.

Mr. CONKLING repiled he referred to Mr. Fitz, who was removed from his position in the office of the scretary of the Schatze of his duty.

Mr. KERNAN (Dem., N. Y.) said that he would act justly toward the soldier, and especially the wounded soldier. He would thus act, not because the other side would make a rule, but because the majority should act neconding to their own judgment and not be called on to follow a rule which the other side never adopted. [Silght appliance in the galleries.]

Mr. CONKLING said his colleague seemed to have carned the appliance of somebody in the gallery by strangely forgeiting or ignoring the truth of the matter to which he referred.

The PRESIDENT pro tem. asked the Senator from

strangely forgetting or inhoring the truth of the to which he referred.

The PRESIDENT pro tem, asked the Senator from New-York to permit an interruption, and then said if there had been such a removal as that to which he referred he was wholly ignorant of it.

Mr. CONKLING, resumm, said he had paused to hear the statement from the chair. He was giad to say that he did not suppose the presiding officer had approved of the removal.

The debate continued a short time longer. The morning nour then expired, and therefore the subject under consideration went over till to-morrow.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Army Apy convision bill.

Carolina, and safe the place of the control of the

cased were acquitted; showing that the testimony was worthless.

Mr. BLAINE said the acquittal of one man or party of men did not after the fact that numbers of nurseless were committed; a fact annitted by Governor Nicholishimself. The gentleman's locie was like that of the man accused of their, who brought witnesses to swear that they did not see him sical. Semebody did commit murder, even if these particular persons did not.

Mr. Blaine then emirged on the concentration of polling places in South Carolina. He said the testimony showed systematic and wilful frand upon the right of enfrage, yet there was a great cry about intimidation by troops, and the gentleman from Delaware had talked about waiking through files of troops to vote. Perhans he had done so during the war, when President Libeout thought Delaware would bear a little watching.

little watching.

Mr. SAUL BURY here rose and defended the loyalty of Delawer against Mr. Blaine's institution.

Mr. BLAINE said he was not arranging the levalty of that Saide, and was reterring to the other Sciator from Delaware (Bayard), as having passed by soldiers

to vote.

The interruptions having become frequent, the presiding officer, Mr. THUERMAN, called for order, and insisted upon the observance of the rules requiring members to address the chair for permission to interrupt a

Mr. BLAINE said if the presiding officer would permit Mr. BLANE said if the presiding officer would permit into be would say, from some acquaintance with the oudust of business in deliberative bodies, that for the presiding officer to go through a series of recognitions, mestions and answers, every time there was a slight interraption, was rather calculated to obstruct than fa-

questions and answers, every time there was a sing interruption, was rather calculated to obstruct than facilitate business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER—It certainly interrupts a spicy dislocute, but it does not obstruct the regular order of proceedings.

Mr. BLAINE—The rules do not contemplate that the presiding officer shall take part in a spicy dislocute.

There were many smiles over this opisode.

Mr. Blaine then said there had been a good deal of what he might cell classezing around a certain historical fact, and the Senators from New-Jersey (Mr. Randolph) and Maryland (Mr. Groome), who were the very ones who had most reason to recall it, seemed to have conveniently orgotten to remember, or remembered to forget in their remarks. He meant the order by the present Democratic Governor of New-Jersey, when he was Major-General in the United States Army, breaking up the Legislature of Maryland.

Mr. Randolph said General McClellan was then acting under orders of his superiors, and did his duty as a fathalities of her. That side orders were possible was a strong argument against laws under which they could be given.

Mr. Blaine said there was no evidence that General McClellan acted under orders from his superiors. It remained for the centleman from New Jersey (Mr. Randolph to substantists that statement.

Mr. GROOME (Derr., Md.) and Mr. MORGAN (Dem., Ala.) contended that General McClellar's action was based on the orders of the Secretary of War to General Banks.

Mr. ELAINE said that Banks was a subordinate.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN (Rep., Mr.), at 5:20 p. m., the Senate adjourner

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THE TWO TURNERS OF RESTUCEY MAKE A PER-SONAL EXPLANATION.

In the House to-day a personal explanation was made by Mr. O. TURNER (Dem., Ky.), complaining of a newspaper report which represented him as exhibiting great excitoment to the debate of the preced ing day. He presumed that it was his colleague (Mi T. Turner) who was meent, but he hoped that in the

on that occasion (when he had been charged with intervention) is had not tasted a drop of spirits for three days. (Langhter, He supposed, however, that the pay of these newspaper correspondents was graduated according to the scale of their mendacity. Many of them were paintical Hessians and standerers.

Mr. VANCE (Dem., N. C.) introduced a bill abolishing the lax on State banks. Leferfed.

The SUEAKER called for reports of committees.
Mr. WANNER (Dem., O.be, from the Committee on Colarge, Weigats and Measures, reported a bill amending certain sections of the Ecvised Staintes relating to comage. Printed and recommitted.

Mr. WRIGHT (Dem., Penn.), charman of the Labor Committee, reported a resolution granting that committee leave to sit during the reess, and appropriating \$3.000 to meet its expenses. Adopted after a brief debate.

bate.

The call of committees having been concluded before the expiration of the morning hour, the SPEAKER proceeded to call states for resolutions.

Mr. FJERNANDO WOOD (D m., N. Y.) effered a resolution: "That the President be requested to consider the expediency of entering into a convention with the Government of France for the necotiation of a treasy which shall secure a more equal interchange of the products and manufactures of each country and serve to cement closer relations of amity, trade and commerce." Adopted.

o cement closer relations of amity, trade and commerce." Adopted.
Mr. WILSON (Dem., W. Va.) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for certain information in regard to the Navni Academy. Referred.
Mr. ACKLEN (Dem., La.) offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the cisions of United States citizens against the Government at Nicarpena. uing action on the resolution, the morning hour

The following bills were introduced by Mr. COX (Deut., N. Y.) and referred: Amending the laws relating to merchant scamen; in regard to the Japanese indemnty fund; to settle accounts of laborers; to protect the propagation of sait water fish; to regulate commerce between the United States and Canada and to provide for reciprocal navigation; for the retire of L. Di Cesnoia, late Cousti at Cyprus; to retire National bank notes; for the enforcement of the eight hour law; for the termination of the naturalization treaty with Prussia.

THE FRAUDS OF THE PAST BY THE DEMOCRATS OF THE METROPOLIS.

mittee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill, with Mr. Binckburn (Dem., Ky.) in the chair. Mr. FRYE (Rep., Mc.) opposed the repeal of the Federal Election laws chiefly on account of the good effect of their operation in the City of New-York, where, he

said, false registration, repeating, veting on the names of dead men and the registration of convicts had been pretty effectually stopped by the enforcement of those laws. He spoke on this subject substantially as follows:

New-York City has a population of about 1,100,000.

About 55 per cent of the people reside in 25,000 tenement houses, containing each four families and upward-665,000 th 25,000 houses. Only seventeen States in the last Presidential election cast more votes than this city. It pened more votes than this city. It pened more votes than Vermoni, New-Hampshire, and Rhode Island. There were iongred at suiton houses in 1871, 136,743 persons; in 1872, 147,215 persons; in 1873, 183,854 persons; in 1874, 221,968 persons; in 1873, 183,854 persons; in 1876, 180,876 persons; in 1873, 121,352 persons; in 1876, 180,876 persons with this great army of vagrants, criminals, depayed and desperate men; with a foreign pepulation of males over the age of twenty-one, according to the census of 1876, of naturalized clitzess of 141,179, aliens, 48,305, very many of whom know absolutely nothing of our listifutions or the principles of our Government, what may we expect? Let the past briefly speak.

1837—A committee of the A-sambay in their report declare that "they were a disgrace to the State, and a manifest wrong to the country."

1844—Through them follow the State was lost to Henry Clay.

1856—Another committee declare that the election is laws. He spoke on this subject substantially as follows:

rgistered to person could be found to represent them.
we trish boys, sons of a whow, one six and the other
wht, were registered. In the Twelfth Ward 500 out of

frandulent; Seventh Ward, 935 names

Horace Greeney and Governor Curtin. That attempt is historical. Such a scene was never before witnessed in New-York. A howeling, raving mob of Democrats ruled the hour. Prior to this year the average annear a ruled the hour. Prior to this year the average annear a ruled the hour. Prior to this year, we would be a summer as a rule of some anneary in these courts from 1857 to 1865, both inclusive, was 5,082—many more in the Common Fleas than in the Superary, but Judee McChinn was to preshed in the latter this year, with James M. Sweeney, the knaul Judge Cardezo could be used in the former. Camero mide chizons at the rate of 800 a day on some days—swere them in in squads; a single runner brought before him in orderly not squads, accrepating fitty-two, and a work them all fittother; at mother time this same man brought in twenty, woulded for them all. The result was that these two courts made 13 of 3 citizens, the average before having been, as I said, less than 6,000.

1867—Plands were stapendous; lileral registration and repeating seemed almost to be the rule. A careful revision of the lists was made, not thousands of names were found fraudulently entered—in the Eighth Ward alone over 1.500. Companies of men from New-Jersey and Pennsylvania voice. Runn run in streams; and frots, assaults and murders were to offer. The courts were started, and, as The Transine said, they ground out children "at the rate of 1,000 a day, with no nore solemouts than and quite as much celerity as displayed in converting swine into pork in a Circinnati executy find the annual quite as much celerity as displayed in converting swine into pork in a Circinnati executy and converting swine into pork in a Circinnati executy. The superior Court shore unarily 11.000 persons received their certificates.

1865—Palse recisiration, forgery, fraudment naturalization, repeating, and every fraud and crime assaust the elective franchase culminated. The courts were in league with the Democrate for the court first with middle started to no other busines

No. — M. D. Gale, Please initiralize the bearer, M. D. Gale, Chairman Naturalization Committee, Tammany Hall, And this, presented to the clerk of court, was an order on Tammany for the lees!

THE PHAUDS OF 1868.

Mr. Frye called attention more particularly to the events of 1868, when such an enormous number of men were provided with naturalization papers. He cited the testimony of Mr. Leverson, Colonel George Bliss, jr., Henry Lyle, and Marshal Robert Murray, concerning the way naturalization went on in 1868. Leverson said the aliens were awarn in in batches of from 140 to 180. Lyle was in the naturalization business, and used to sign himsoif as a witness for the men without over having seen them before; he would make use of any name that came

them before; he would make use of any name that came into his head. Mr. Frye continued:

In the Supreme Court there were filed in the cierk's office as sworn to certificates from October 5 to October 23, 10,070. But 75,000 blank applications had been obtained in this court from time to time. An examination by the Congressional Committee and the testimony of the cierk of the court proved conclusively that there were issued 27,063 certificates when we application was on file. Thus the number naturalized in this court was 37,178.

178. One of the clerks of the Superior Court, Westinke, core to the number naturalized each day; there being twenty days is October the chomous number of 1,226, or a daily average of 1,311. Neeks, a deputy crk, testified that Waschake had given the above from stral count; and Guileapie, assistant naturalization ark, certified under oath to the correctness of the above try that the correctness of the above 1,555, there were undoubtedly feated at least 1000 certificates.

October 1868, there were undoubtedly facued at least 63,000 certificates. In the super-me cour: I wenty-one witnesses appeared for 2.749 applicants; and the same witnesses also noted their part in the Superior Court. Take those specimens: Patrick McCafferr, in the month of October, in the Superior Court, swore to the good meral character, emech of readance, etc., of 251 persons; and in the Superior Court of 252 persons; in all, 563. John Ward persons of the duty in the superior Court for 325 persons; in the superior Court for 195 octoons; in all, 519. John Micrain was witness in the Superior Court for 455 persons; in the Superior Court for 259 persons; in all, 754. James God and Patrick, his brafter, certify to 666 in both courts.

have averaged three thousand oaths and examined two thousand witnesses daily! Mirabile diela! The army in Fianders could not have beaten this swearing.

This terrible picture would not be complete without brief references to "folse registration," "repeating "ann" "ballot-box stuffine." False resistration and repeating seemed almost to be the rule; hundreds registered from houses where only two lived; scores from buildings having no existence; an army from vacant lots, stables, beer-gardens and bouses of proxitation. What a pleture! This a republic? This self-covernment! When the disgraceful story was published our whole nation trembled; his runn was predicted in the Euglish Parliament, and this election was the evidence. New-York City was a represent, and her nest citizens of both partner daily appreciated it. The Union League Club appointed a committee to investigate—William E. Dodge, Hornes Greeley, Moses H. Grimel, Isaac Sherman, Marshall O. Roberts, Isaac H. Bolley and John H. White, natices sufficiently weil known. They, November 13, 1868, is-ned an address denomening the Denocratic paid aradiset from which that party was responsible.

WHAT DAVENPORT ACCOMPLISHED.

WHAT DAVENPORT ACCOMPLISHED.

In December, 1868, Congress passed a resolution to investigate the alleged frauds in New-York, by a vote of 134 year to 35 mays; and Hon, William Law ence, of Ohio, was made chairman of a very efficient committee for that purpose. The investigation was thorough and exhaustive; the evidence taken is accessible to you all in the Congressional libraries, and is terribly convincing. The committee recommended legislation, in consequence of which and of suggestions of Mr. Davenport, made from time to time—the results of his experience in the enforcement of the earlier acts passed—Congress chacted the laws of Mrs 31 and July 14, 1870, February 28, 1871, and June 10, 1872. Nearly all of this legislation is new found under title 26 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, entitled "the elective franchise," sectious 2,002 and 2,131 inclusive, a vital portion of which it is now proposed by gentlemen on the other side to repeat.

In May, 1871, John I. Davenport was appointed Chief Supervisor in that Indicial district, including the City of New-York, and at once entered upon the great work assigned him. Bright, active, intelligent, virilant, from investigations made, thoroughly acquainted with the ways of Tammany, he went into the figure or amore and came off conquerer; and now the vanquished the to decent, well-ordered and pure elections demands has decent, well-ordered and pure elections demands has decention and the repeal of the laws he succeeded in enforcing. Is this succeeding of the new that the supervisor was—

1. To obtain poss-selon of from twenty-five to thirty committee for that purpose. The investigation was

rom ien to thirty times.

4. To discover the immense number of living men voting mon the names of the dead.

5. To make a correct roll of the napardoned criminals

ing upon the names of the dead.

5. To make a correct rod of the napardoned criminals and convicts.

6. To prevent false counting and canvassing.

The work was hereulean, but the workman was, tee. Davenport encountered opposition but always triumphed over it. He was prosecuted before the courts in 1874. The presiding before not only nequitted him but commended his ability, integrity, and decision in the administration of the duties of his office. In 1876 a Congressional committee, known as "the Cantilicial Committee," investigated him, and in the end were delighten to rave him calcidoff. Subsequent to the election of 1876, another committee, the Hon. Samuel S. Cox, chairman, made an investigation, which resulted in his cuttre vindication. During the hast Congress adother was ordered, the Hon. William P. Lynde, chairman, on which I had the honor to represent the inhunity. Wilnesses were examined for two or three weeks to so little effect that no report was ever made. All these obstacles had no more effect than the debris floating on its surface has upon the ocean.

There were from 40,000 to 60,000 false and fraudulest naturalization certificates to be followed up and destroyed. It was very difficult to determine how many of these were hose in use in the city, thousands of them having been sent into Connectical, thousands of them having been delivered to Jim Fisk for distribution along the line of the Eric Rone; but the registration was carefully screamed.

nd only 1.240 succeeded in voting.
I call your attention to this: from 25,000 to 30,000 abduling fertilicates on which men had registered in 805 and voted, in 1878-3,200 only registered, 1,240 oted; and all this accomplished with no more coming or example of the second of the property of the second of the expension of the second of the example of the second of the example.

reports of investigations, and closed with an earnest enlogy of the Supervisors law and with a description of the party which is now clamoring for its repeal. MR. ROBESON CONGRATULATED. Mr. ROBESON (Rep., N. J.) next addressed the com-

mitteee. He said that for himself be was willing (if the gentlemen on the other side chose to present the croposition) to vote for the repeal of the whole restricting enactment of 1865; but he should not dare to go home to his constituents if ne said that he was willing to take from the civil officers of the Government the power to maintain good order, good behavior, quiet and peace wherever those civil officers were in the exercise of their duties.

Mr. Robeson attacked the decirine that the Nation is Mr. Robeson attacked the deciring that the Nation is a collection of separate sovereignities, and advocated the proposition that it is a sovereign Nation. He ex-plained the Constitution on this subject in a speech of considerable length. When he closed he was gracted with hearty appianse and comparablations by the Re-publicans. He had held the floor for nearly two hours, and had been instened to throughout with close interest. He spoke, not from his own desk, but from the area in front of the Speaker's chair, most of the true facing the Democratic side of the House, and addressing his re-leases directly to it.

marks directly to it.

Mr. FINLEY (Dem., Ohio) replied to Mr. Rebeson, contending that members of Congress are State, and not United States officers.

The committee their rose, and at 4:30 p. m. took a recess until 7:30 p. m.

CONGRESSMAN MORTON'S MAIDEN SPEECH. A MODEL OF BREVITY AND STRAIGHTFORWARD

STATEMENT. Pull text of the speach from The Congressional Record of April 20

Mr. MORTON.—Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Kansas (Sir. Haskell), in his remarks on Thursday last, canned that the cull now before the Hones was in the interest of banks and bankers of the large cities and towns. I her leave the built is in the interest of the people of the United States; in the interest of the people of the United States; in the interest of creating countries and chird possessed of a single piece of fractional coin. The accumulations of these coins are purchased by building dealers at a discount, and resold by them at an advance or paid out in small sums at par. The Government issues these coins at par, and should, in my jurgment, redeem them at par. Unless so redeemed, and the Government containes to result them, it is in vitable they will some or nator pass at help buildin value of which is even less than that of the logal-tender silver dollar of 412bs grains, the present buildin value of which is about 83 cents.

I agree with the honorable genterman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) that it is against the diguity and honor of this Government to maintain these coins in circulation wilnout providing for this code aprition. This bill provides for sinch rede imption, and will, I hope, be passed by this House. Mr. MORTON.-Mr. Speaker, the gentleman

MRS. MERBILL'S PECULIARITIES.

A great many of the personal peculiarities of the late Mrs. Catherine A. Merrill were brought o in the festimony given Toroiday in the contest of her will before Surrogate Calvin. Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchel an intelligent and good-natured colored woman, test d that she attended upon Mrs. Merrill as nurse for several years. Her mistices, the said, was accustomed to keep her rooms in great disorder. Her dress was very possible, unlike the costumes of any other women. One day while buthing Mrs. Merrill saked the witness to lift her into the bath. Elizaboth said she was too heavy. "Very woll," answered Mrs. Merrill, "Pli baye to get a man to do it." She added that Lorenzo, her former Italian courier, used always to strip her and wash her every night. He bought all her clothes, too. When she received a letter from Lorenzo she would N. H. The Vaudalia exiled from Norfeik on the 19th institute of the Norfeik on the 19th institute of Apphrail. She will touch, on her way mean, but he hoped that in the Kinestee and Key West and return to Hampton Roads have and Key West and return to Hampton Roads have a set and the sum of the Hampton Roads and Key West and return to Hampton Roads and Key West and return to Hampton Roads have a set and 15th of June. The local control of the Hampton Roads and Key West and return to Hampton Roads and Key West and the Hampton Roads and Hampton Roads an cover it with kinzer, press it to her bosom, and may,

THE COURTS. SIX SENTENCES FOR CRIME.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Patrick Mulvey, alias Glesson, was emvieted of sterling a number of copper ingots from the Manhattan Erass Works on March 25. Judge Cowing sentenced him to

State prison for four years. Charles Arnold, alias Crosby, arrested by Officer his pessession, pleaded gurlly to burginry resterday.

Katherine White and Giraldo Lambano, convicted of Katherine White and Giraldo Lambano, convicted of a feonious assault mon James Concannon, were sentenced yesterday in the Centr of General Sessions, Lambano was sent to State prison for three years, and the weman to the Penicethary for one year.

James Purcell, a narber, on April 7 resisted Officer James Poley, of the Twenty-sinta Precinet, who atterpted to arrest him for drumsceness. In the structle Purcell stabled, the officer in two places in the arm with a knife. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, he pleaded guilty, and was sent to State prison for two years.

John Hughes, allas Joson Smith, for the thett of \$170 on November 30, 1878, received a sentence of three

n November 30, 1878, received a sentence of three

United States Commissioner John I. Davenport has served notice upon Wingate & Anderson that he will appear in the Circuit Court on April 29 and ask that a date be named for the hearing of evidence con-cerning the charges against him in reference to his con-duct during the November election.

David Dudley Field, William Fullerton, A. J. Vanderpoel, Wheeter H. Peckham, John W. Seribner, jr., D. D. Lord, Algernon S. Sullivan, John K. Porter, Frederick Smyth and many other lawyers have signed a call for a meeting of the Bar of the city, to be held in the General Term room of the Court of Common Pleas, at Sp. m. to-day, to take appropriate action in recogni-tion of the loss to the profession and the public by the recent death of the Hon Hamilton W. Roomson, one of the judges of such court.

Yesterday was the twelfth day of the trial of the Commissioners of City Works, J. W. Flaherty and G. C. Bennett, and Water Purveyor P. Milne, in the City G. C. Bennett, and Water Purveyor P. Milne, in the City Court of Brooklyn, before Judge Neilson. On the morn-ing session the time was occupied in presenting the let-ters of appointment sent by the defendants. Shortly after the opening of the afternoon session, General Tracy announced that the prosecution rested. Mr. Shaffer, of counsel for the defence, moved that the Court matruet the jury to acquit. This was denied, and Jesse Johnson opened the case for the defendants with an address to the jury.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 23 .- In the Court of Appeals, educaday, April 23.-Present, the Hon. Sanford E.

Church, C. J., and Associates:

Nos. 4: and 389-Kent agt, the Quicksliver Mining Company. Argument resumed and continued. Case sell on. The following is the Court of Appears day calender for Thursday, April 24: Nos. 99, 104, 195, 100, 185, 181–183, No additional cases will be not on the day calendar.

DECISIONS-APRIL 23.

Supreme Court - Chambers - By Judge Barrett, -

-Pagr 1-Van Brunt, J.-Ros. 3344, 4969, 3295, 0.865, 4110, 9705, 12859, 1818, 1744, 3547, 2224, 9.4870, 2075, 3973, 4887, 3853, 3556, 3587, 5559, —Donehue J.—Nos. 4810, BIOS, 4241, 3241, 3207, b. mass, takek 2313, 8.5s, 3740, 3731, 3754, 4571, 31, 4, 544, 805, 3387, 3362, 4367, 1469, 1470, 4438, 3444, 3456, 3407, 4469, 1469, 1477, 3434, 3463, 3500, 3613, 5524, 3664, 4411, 2384, 3508, 2764, 2091, 3422, 3664, 3431, 3441, 3480, 3540,

2988, st 111-Lawrence, J.-Nos. 4905, 2141, 1291, 3150, g 2082, 1841, 1417, 3576, 2856, 3126, 3118, 3174, 2984, 2090, 3105, 3229, 1292, 3672, 3647, 1021, 3243, 2087, ERION COURT-GENERAL TERM-Adjointed size dis. CIAL TERM-Sedgwick, J.-No.009 exicedur. AL TERM-Part L-Freedings, J.-Nos. 501, 435, 475, St. 5 S. 041, 024, 400 C, 1000, 778, 336, 440 & 242, 500.

E 606, 627.

PART 11—Adjourned for the term.

PART 11—Sport J.—Nos. 511, 68, 527, 414, 598, 349, 39, 463, 1648, 589, 387, 187, 732, 743, 1038, 441, 170, 134, 728, 179, 569, 76, 589, 51, 675, 100000 PLAS-GENERAL FROM—Adjourned for the term. Special Fram—C P. Drigt, C. J.—Nos. 2, 6, 16, 13, 18, 23, FRAM—HAMM—LT PARK J.—Nos. 488, 341, 10, 905, 782, 803, 1014, 938, 745, 887, 2003, 2023, 1880, 61, 1008.

311-Van Hoosen, J. Nos. 173, 1052, 046, 1487, 1740, 881, 977, 922, 1033, 1047, 2148, 1900, 1044, 1056, 1048 18.
R COURT TRIAL TERM PART J Sheridan, J. Nos.
114, 5745, 5667, 5611, 5750, 5140, 5767, 5980, 5768,
74, 5776, 5779, 5152,
11, McAdam, J. Nos. 4149, 5489, 5552, 5768,
18, 5666, 5537, 1203, 5688, 6225, 5680, 56764, 4557, All Sport HI-shea, J.-Case on, No. 5819.-Nicholson agt. onner. No day calencar.

GESPRAI, ERSENOS-PART I-Cowing J.-The People art.

GESPRAI, ERSENOS-PART I-Cowing J.-The People art.

dward Schlecout, felomious season and battery: Benied heiby, John Hegan, burgiary: Frederick Ricer, grant larcupy: Victor Ablel, felomious season and battery: John
orns, Dunile Presier, Max Penkert, Mary Nostrond, Louis
author, grant known, Mary Waiter, John Goman, William
Abbout, Lorcoup from the persen; McYvill
Hayves, recoving a volen goods, Sarah McZillenay, mis-

Exentoione.

BEGINNING TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1879, . Trains on the EAST SIDE LINE OF THE

NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD WILL BE RUN

ALL NIGHT AT FIFTEEN MINUTES' INTERVALS, PROM

MIDNIGHT UNTIL 5 A. M. ROBERT STEWART,

General Superintendent. METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY. OPEN PROMISES A. W. TO ITP. M.
CTOR-STREET - Nearest point for Wall Shreet Perry,
and connects with dust for worst very.
UNITANDY WIGHER - Nearest point for Josep City and
Community of Ferries
BK-FLACE - Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall and
Barriary Street Ferry to Hubboken.
AMBRISHETT - Nearest point for Paronis and Erio
Belling Ferry.

CHAMBERS-STREET-Nearest point for Pavons and Eric Ball may berry FRANKIIN STREET-GRAND-STREET-Nearestpoint for Desbrosses Street Ferry to Jersey City, and connects with care for Desbrosses and EAST Grand Street Forties. BLEECKER-STREET-Connects with care for East and

East Grand Street Forries.

BLEGGER STREET—Commonts with ours for East and West.

BIGHTH STREET—Search point for Christopher Street Forry to Roberts, connecting with ours for Christopher and East-Tenth Street Ferries.

FOURTE NOTH-STREET—Nearest point to Union Squara, Walley's and Lecount Thettree, Academy of Mande in ving and Tanimacy Halls, coan stang with cars for Christopher and Tanimacy Halls, coan stang with cars for Sast-Twenty third and Tainer fourth Street Forries.

TWESTY THISD-STREET—Nearest point to Booth's St. James and Part Theatree, Grand Opera House, Gitmore's Garden, and Manonis Temple, and Twenty shird street Ferry to Jersey Chry.

THIST-THIRD-STREET—Nearest point to Standard, Browbay, and Fifth Avenue Theatree, Aquations and Sen Francisco Ministrola counseling with care for Woohawkee Ferry.

PORTY—ECON D-STREET—Connects with New York Transfer Common's cabe for Grand Central Dayle.

FIFTLET H. STREET—Nearest point for Central Park, connecting with care of Best Lane Residues.

connecting with cars of best lane Radicest,
FIFTY THIRD-STREET and RIGHTH AVENUEFor approve trains take cost sales rations.
For downteen trains take west sale stations.
Trains will run to 58th et and 5th ave., and 50d et. and 8th
ave. attempter.

ave, alternately, FARE, 10 CENTS. Except between the hears of 5:30 to 7:30 t. m., and 5 to 7 p. m., when the face is a ceals.

M. VAN BROCKLIN, superintendent.